

A N
A D D R E S S

To His Royal Highness

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

A D D R E S S

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES

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R E C E I V E D

THE PRINCE OF WALES
BY A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

PRICE ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE

AND WHEN ORDERED TO BE PRINTED BY THE

PRINTERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE PRINCE'S LETTER TO THE PRINCE

OF THE RESTRICTIONS

AND ROYAL HIGHNESS

AN
 ADDRESS
 TO
 HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
 ON THE
 REPORT OF HIS INTENTION
 TO REFUSE THE
REGENCY.

BY A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

WITH

Several Observations on the Views of the MINISTER,
 which were intended to have been spoken in the
 House, if the Author had caught the SPEAKER's Eye,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

MR. PITT's LETTER TO THE PRINCE
 ON THE RESTRICTIONS,

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS's ANSWER.

L O N D O N:

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M.DCC.LXXXIX.

A D D R E S S

A D D R E S S
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCE OF WALES

REPORT OF HIS EXCELLENCY

THE PRINCE OF WALES

A MEMOIR OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

BY THE PRINCE OF WALES

IN A LETTER TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

BY THE PRINCE OF WALES

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A N
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To His Royal Highness

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AT this awful moment, when, afflicted with one of the greatest calamities that can befall a well-governed nation, the people of England anxiously fix their eyes on your conduct, and hope from your prudence to experience at least some diminution of that grief occasioned by an evil, which, though they must hasten to remedy it, they cannot but de-

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plore,

plore, the situation of your Royal Highness must be peculiarly delicate and painful. Acquainted with the high duties of that office with which you are speedily to be invested, and mortified as you must feel at the successful attempts made in Parliament to curtail you of the prerogatives, without which you cannot exercise those duties to your own satisfaction, and the service of the public, your mind is no doubt in a distracted state; conscious on the one hand, that it is incumbent on you, as the Heir Apparent to the throne, which is now vacant by the incapacity of the King, to comply with the wishes of the people, and restore the third estate to the British Constitution; and indignantly tempted on the other, to spurn a station which
offers

offers you responsibility without privilege, and title without power.

Thus irresolutely wavering between desire and duty, your Royal Highness must be naturally impelled to seek the advice of some second person, for the purpose of removing your suspense, and fixing your determination. Advice, however, is rarely communicated with willingness, even in common life, because men are apprehensive of wounding the pride of each other by the assumption of any appearance of superiority: but from a prince, especially at such a crisis as the present, it is above all likely to be withheld; for the impartial will not freely communicate their thoughts, from too nice a conception of the delicacy of the subject, and of what use is the counsel of the interested? Puncti-

lios, however, ought to be violated in cases of strong necessity, and to have your mind, attached to your own wishes but painfully endeavouring to comply with the wishes of the people, directed to a proper point by the fair and the candid suggestions of impartial men, cannot be less desirable to your Royal Highness than serviceable to the commonwealth. It is the duty of every Englishman, who is solicitous for the safety and happiness of this country, to abandon all scrupulous delicacy on the present occasion, and to open his heart with freedom to his Prince. Accustomed as you must be, among other inconveniences attendant on your rank, to no other language but that of party, and of interest, and of dissimulation, the opinion of an honest independent man, who lays claim

claim to your notice from sincerity and not talents, will prove equally novel and acceptable; and impressed with this idea, I shall venture to make public my sentiments on the present state of affairs, and to state the measures which your Highness ought to prosecute, while the crown hangs useless on your father's brow.

On Thursday, December 11, 1789[?], when the time of its previous adjournment had elapsed, the House of Commons assembled, and after having taken into consideration the state of his Majesty's health, and discussed the necessity of providing some measure for the exigency of the moment, Mr. *Fox* asserted that a clear and express Right attached to your Royal Highness, as Heir Apparent, of full age and capacity to exercise

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cise the royal power, of assuming the reins of government during the illness of the King. This idea was warmly opposed by the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who declared it to be nothing less than TREASON, and insisted that you no more possessed such a *Right* than any other individual subject of the country.

Affertions so opposite in their nature, and so positive in their language, made on the one hand by the Minister of this country, and on the other by the leader of opposition, naturally occasioned much argument, and much asperity, both within and without the walls of Parliament, that was favourable and adverse to each doctrine. To agree, with Mr. Fox, that you had a *Right* to assume the reins of government, appeared

peared in the eyes of many a dangerous position ; while the declaration of Mr. Pitt, that such Right existed not more in favour of you, when no other man could with propriety and decency have been proposed, than of any the meanest subject in the country, struck the greater part of those men who respect and esteem the present royal family, as highly flagrant and unjust.

Perhaps this warmth and animosity on each side of the question, might have arisen less from a real difference of opinion, than from the neglect of having defined the proper and precise meaning which each party affixed to the term concerning which they were debating. Right, taken in its original sense, according to the conception of those who contended for the doctrine of
Mr.

Mr. Pitt, and understood as a title and a power which exist independent of the sanction of Parliament, certainly does not belong to you more than to any other person in the country. But when Right is supposed to convey the idea of a *claim*, which attaches to you, and of *pretensions* which are eminently annexed to your situation and character, your Royal Highness has then a clear and undoubted right not to *assume*,—for that word includes right taken in its tyrannical sense,—but to be *invested* with the title and office of Regent. The word Right was afterwards explained as carrying with it this latter meaning, by Mr. Fox, who stated it as his opinion that you could not exercise that Right without the adjudication of both Houses of Parliament.

Here

Here the ideas of the leaders of the two parties upon the subject seem to approach so close, as to differ only in terms ; for Mr. Pitt, finding his first assertion respecting your right warmly combated, had allowed that you had pretensions to the Regency, which belonged to no other subject. The difference, however, that still remained between the two tenets, though hidden, was not inconsiderable, for Mr. Fox's declaration went on the supposition that, though you had not the power of assuming the Regency, to you and you only could it be decreed, while that of Mr. Pitt went to the exclusion of you from the office if any other person was thought proper to be held up, whether by caprice or party, personal enmity or madness.

Unjust as such a doctrine may, on a superficial view of it, appear, I must confess that I think it cannot but meet the approval of every man who would wish to preserve the nature of the British constitution, and hand down a precedent that may prove its salvation to future ages. Mr. Fox's ideas are so just, if we have any consideration in a subject like this to *personal justice*, that it were cruel to dispute them ; but in great public measures, we are not always to consult personal justice. The happiness of princes is sometimes to be sacrificed to the welfare of the community ; and in the present instance, though it had been villainy to have held up any competitor to your Royal Highness, it is the safest doctrine to say, that you have no more original inherent right than that competitor.

competitor. You are allowed to be a man of accomplishments, and of virtue. But what a precedent will be delivered to future ages, if the doctrine so revolting, at the first blush of it, to all ideas of justice is not admitted! Suppose a calamity similar to that which we now lament should hereafter befall this nation, and that a prince possessed of neither sense nor virtue, should stand in the peculiar situation of your Royal Highness; suppose, notwithstanding the danger of his assuming the reins of government, a right were willing by one party to be admitted in him, and the example of the year 1789 were quoted as a precedent for their proceedings; an example which having once existed, could not be departed from without consequences the most destructive to the

C 2 tranquillity

tranquillity of the country. I will not paint the distracted situation of this empire, I will not describe its feuds and animosities, I will not enter into an anticipation of a government that would be the scorn of surrounding nations. No ; I will thank God that he has not so far neglected this country, as to render it probable that she will ever be involved in such calamities, and to reduce posterity to the necessity of cursing their forefathers, and execrating the mischievous measure that would have stained the annals of history, and subverted that constitution which was the source of all their former freedom, all their happiness, all their glory !

Thus far I commend the proceeding of our present Minister, and only wish that there were no reason to suspect
his

his motive to have been worse than his measure. But I must own that from the harsh and insulting tone in which he delivered his doctrine, from the personal rudeness which he has ever shewn you, and from his acknowledged haughtiness and ambition,—I have strong reason to fear that he meant, if Parliament had not so generally revolted at the offensive and arrogant manner in which he delivered his sentiments respecting Right, to have supplanted your Royal Highness, to have himself assumed, through the means of an election which would have been carried by his own majority, the government of this country ; and, having once fulfilled the lofty hopes of his aspiring ambition, to have obstructed your father's return either to his senses or the throne. But the feelings of Parliament revolting at
the

the offensive and arrogant manner with which he delivered his dogma, so personally unjust to your Royal Highness, but I confess so congenial to the principles of the constitution; he receded with terror from the splendid hopes of a proud imagination, and prevented what must otherwise have happened,—a war between the HOUSE (if I may dignify the Minister's family by such a title) of CHATHAM, and the HOUSE of BRUNSWICK.*

Yet whilst I thus condemn the Minister's intentions, intentions of which from a due consideration of his conduct and character I have a right to judge, let me not withhold the pleasure that I feel from reflecting on the consequences of these intentions. When I reflect

* These observations, with many others contained in this pamphlet, I intended to have made in the House, if I had been fortunate enough to have caught the Speaker's eye.

reflect that they induced him to put the question to the House, whether your Highness had a *right* to the Regency? and that it was carried in the negative by a considerable majority, the littleness of the motives are lost in the good tendency of the measure.

There is, however, another measure, which the Minister has carried by his majority, and is equally mischievous in its effects, and narrow in its motives; I allude to the Restrictions on the Regency. These had been prevented by a more politic prince than yourself, who would have concealed his bad opinion of the present Ministry, and his intention of placing confidence in another set of men. Had this been never known, your Highness would never have been mortified and degraded, by being robbed
of

of the rights belonging to an office, of which you are expected to exercise the duties. But it is your fault, as it is that of the whole of Mr. Fox's party, to commit an injury to yourself by being too open and sincere in the utterance of the sentiments of your heart, and in the declaration of your intentions. Mr. Pitt's example might have taught your Highness to conceal all private sentiments of personal dislike, and to render every action arising from those sentiments more effectual, by veiling them under an appearance of regard for the Constitution. By what other means has he deluded the nation so far, that they will suffer the Prince who is to govern them to be despoiled of the dearest part of his authorities ! What else could have blinded the eyes even of the most
venal

venal of his partizans, so far as to extort their consent to the passing of an act, which is in direct violation of all loyalty, all patriotism, all public as well as private justice !

I forbear to enumerate the several Restrictions on your power as Regent, because, as they have already been respectively discussed in Parliament, I might seem to be actuated by a mere desire of extending this Address beyond its proper limits. It will be sufficient to observe, that all the powers which can enable you to reward those who have deserved best of the public, and render you of any political consequence, are denied you ; and those only granted which are necessary for enabling you to exercise the arduous duties of your office. Prevented from rewarding public services,

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furrounded

furrounded by a gang of state spies, who are to assist in making a majority in the Lords, all your hopes are to be defeated ; and whenever your goodness of heart tempts you to put any measure into execution, which from its advantageous effects appears likely to render you popular, your patriotic projects are to be crushed. *You*, in short, are to have responsibility, and *Mr. Pitt* power ; that power which, if not adequate to the purpose of benefiting the commonwealth, ought to have been withheld, as has been before observed, from the *King* ; and which, if necessary to be denied to the Regent, certainly should not be suffered to lie at the disposal of the present Minister.

When you see a considerable part of that power given to *Mr. Pitt*, given into
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the hands of a man, who has always treated you with a marked disrespect,—the elevated pride which you possess equally with the Minister, though of a more honest and a superior nature, must naturally feel inflamed at those attempts to degrade your Royal Highness; a degradation which, it has been justly observed in Parliament, is only inflicted as a revenge for your intentions of not placing confidence in Mr. Pitt, and as a means of preventing Mr. Fox, when he enters into office, from enjoying the same power of performing his duty to the satisfaction of the public, that has always been possessed by the present Minister. The resentment of the wrong thus offered to your dignity, will most probably induce you to reject with scorn the title,

the phantom, the mockery with which you are to be invested. A Regent is a King. The office is the same, but not the title ; because the title can be given only when the crown is worn in consequence of the death of the former monarch, or his expulsion from the throne. The duties of a king are expected to be performed by him only for the advantage of the public ; and in order to induce him to perform them with chearfulness and effect, he is indulged with considerable powers of patronage and prerogative. You ought therefore, while obliged to exercise the duties of a king, to enjoy the prerogatives ; and you may naturally suppose, that as the most valuable privileges of the office of Regent are denied merely to favour the political designs of the adverse party,

a few

a few important powers, such as those of making peace and war, &c. are granted for the purpose of throwing you into a situation of danger; which, as an error in conduct may prove of such destructive consequences as to become a sufficient plea of expelling you from the throne, you will feel eminently hazardous, and if I may credit my own suspicions, and the public rumours, decline entering.

Such may be your feelings at this moment; but let me advise, let me exhort your Royal Highness, as you wish to preserve the safety and happiness of the people of England, to sacrifice all private considerations to the public good. Consider, that if much authority is denied you, some is granted:—*that* part, if you refuse to accept it, will revert to
the

the Minister, who with his majority consented to give it, and who will then be invested with *all* the powers which, though not likely to be exercised by him in his own name, will certainly be exercised by him through the medium of a Queen or a permanent Council. Consider, that though you may retire from the Regency, the people at large, who act from the honest impulse of their feelings, and not from political principles, or that at least the advocates of Mr. Fox's party, will not suffer another to accept it. If the people at large refuse to submit to any but their lawful sovereign,—which, during your father's incapacity, you are not less as a Regent than as a King—and consequently deny the validity of acts and ordinances passed under any other Regent ;

gent; behold a large body opposing the executive powers of government! If Mr. Fox's party, within doors and without, are influenced by the same feelings, what distractions, contests, feuds, and bloodshed!

The grounds on which Mr. Pitt affects to suppose it necessary to shackle the Regency with Restrictions, convey reflections injurious either to the idea of his Majesty's good sense, even when in a perfect state of mental sanity, or to your moral character. He supposes the feelings of the King upon seeing, when he recovers, all the household servants of the crown changed to be highly distressing. If on his recovery, however, the King should behold such a change, he will naturally attribute it to the good intentions at least of your
 Royal

Royal Highness ; nor can we conceive him so irrational and childish as to feel distressed at what he believes to originate in a wish to serve the public ; and no man but Mr. Pitt ever expressed a suspicion of your being actuated, in producing such a change, by baser motives. But who can assert with perfect confidence, that you ever intended to make such a change ? Placed in the situation of a king, during your father's incapacity, and no longer, you ought to exercise all the royal powers with which he was once invested, and which he will assume upon the removal of his present illness. Should you produce that change, should you by virtue of these powers produce it from any ill intentions, and then render his Majesty on his recovery justly offended

fended at the sight of the new household servants of the crown,—no great mischief can ensue; for your designs may be overturned, and the uneasiness of the King removed, by his using the same prerogatives which you had exercised, and recalling into office his old servants and faithful adherents.

Of all the minister's limitations, none is more artful than that which tends to deprive you of the power of changing the household servants of the crown. To render the necessity of this restriction the more plausible, our pity is attempted to be excited by a description of his Majesty's feelings, upon recovery, at seeing such a change. By this style of argument are the multitude deceived; and if the servants of the crown were

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mere dignified *domestics* of his Majesty, the more discerning part of mankind might approve the Minister's intentions. But he must be a shallow politician who does not know, as has been already observed, that the household servants of the crown are not private, but political servants; and that Mr. Pitt's desire, by endeavouring to prevent you from the power of changing them, may be justly imputed to the narrow motives of political cunning, and a design of keeping those servants in his interest, and securing their votes towards a preservation of a majority in the House of Lords; a majority by which every intention of the new administration, favoured by your Royal Highness, is to be baffled, and every measure overthrown.

To

To this motive likewise, so mischievous, so crafty, and so little connected with the feelings, under which it is intended to be concealed, of regard for his Majesty's happiness, are we to attribute his Restrictions on the power of granting peerages; nor has he given one solid argument, by which he has been able in the eyes of reasonable men to justify the measure.

The Restrictions however it is thought Mr. Pitt will suffer to last for only a limited period; and under this expectation he has deluded many members of both Houses into a consent to a measure which they had otherwise voted against with abhorrence. The great object is once to carry those Restrictions, and when the period stated in the bill shall have expired, those Restrictions may be pro-

posed anew, and will certainly be carried by the Minister's majority in the Upper House: nor will the persons who are to make a part of that majority, be so lost to every principle of self-interest and pride, as to agree to abolish the two essential Restrictions: — that by which you are prevented from changing the servants of the household, and which would directly strike at the probability of their removal from their offices; and that which prevents you from making peers, and consequently from causing in their own eyes, a diminution, by adding to the number of members in the Lords, of their importance and their dignity. Another evil attending on these Restrictions, even though made but for a certain time, is, that when the period to which they are to extend shall have

have elapsed, Mr. Fox will not have that influence which is necessary to render all measures for the public good successful ; that, as there is no moderation in the love or the dislike which we bear to a minister, if he is unable to render himself popular, he will sink in the favour of the people, and that you may consequently be obliged, however adverse to your wishes, to change your administration. In this case, Mr. Pitt will again enter office with all the advantages of possessing those powers, and that patronage which he has hitherto enjoyed, and which will have been thus artfully with-held from his political adversary.

But these are not all the disadvantages under which you will be obliged to assume the Regency. Every trivial
error

error in your private conduct will be unfairly scrutinized by malignant spies. You will have no less to apprehend from ignorance than ability; you will not with greater justice have cause to dread the conduct in Parliament of Mr. Pitt, than that of Mr. Rolle; a man, who from a wish to render himself an object of public notice, endeavours, by personal rudeness and insolence to your Royal Highness, to obtain that distinction which he is conscious of never being able to acquire by the strength of his abilities.

No good argument can be offered in favour of the Restrictions. Even granting that the powers which are denied you were intended to be exercised for bad purposes, such an intention would be frustrated by the PEOPLE of this country,

try, who regard every man placed in a situation of trust and of authority with a jealous eye, and think no regal situation so sacred that they cannot, if their representatives refuse the task, make any act which is destructive of their peace and happiness a sufficient ground for assembling together, and by the authority of their OWN MAJESTY, depriving of his rank and royalty the man who has proved that he is not fit for his office, or that instead of being their father, he has become their tyrant.

Under all these disadvantages, and these dangers, permit me yet to advise your Royal Highness to accept the Regency. Sacrifice your own feelings to the feelings of your country; consider that it is better for you to possess

possess some of the powers of your elevated situation, than for the present Minister to possess *all*; and that whatever injury that Minister, by retaining those powers which he does possess through the medium of the Queen, may make you suffer, and whatever evils he may bring upon this country, by having caused a mutilated and incomplete government, the PEOPLE of England have their eyes on both him and your Royal Highness. *They* will not endure that their Prince shall become ostensible for the bad actions of another: *they* will unite in compelling that subtle politician, who thus despoils the Regent of his rights, to answer for whatever evil happens through his means to the country: *they* will glorify every virtuous measure which you
and

and Mr. Fox's administration endeavour to execute for the safety and prosperity of the empire ; and, having been taught to consider from what motives the Restrictions have been imposed, will view you with a less jealous eye than the leader of that opposition which we may expect to behold at least under the first part of your government, and will render the situation of Mr. PITT more delicate and more dangerous than even that of the PRINCE of WALES.

N O T E.

To prove the truth of the assertion (page 25,) respecting Mr. Pitt's motive for endeavouring to retain in service the officers of his Majesty's household, it may be proper to observe, that on Friday, the 23d of this present January, 1789, a majority of 23 carried the question on the subject, in the House of Lords, in favour of Mr. Pitt ; and that out of that number no less than 20 were formed of the *Household Servants of the Crown*.

*A Copy of Mr. PITT'S LETTER
to the PRINCE of WALES, on
the Restrictions.*

“ THE proceedings in Parliament
“ being now brought to a point, which
“ will render it necessary to propose
“ to the House of Commons, the
“ particular measures to be taken for
“ supplying the defect of the personal
“ exercise of the Royal Authority dur-
“ ing the present interval; and your
“ Royal Highness having some time
“ since signified your pleasure, that any
“ communication on this subject should
“ be in writing, I take the liberty of
“ respectfully entreating your Royal
“ Highness's permission to submit to

“ your confideration the outlines of the
 “ plan which his Majesty’s Confidential
 “ Servants humbly conceive (according
 “ to the beft judgment which they are
 “ able to form) to be proper to be pro-
 “ posed in the prefent circumftances.

“ It is their humble opinion, that
 “ your Royal Highnefs fhould be em-
 “ powered to exercife the Royal Au-
 “ thority in the name and on the behalf
 “ of his Majesty, during his Majesty’s
 “ illnefs, and to do all acts which
 “ might legally be done by his Ma-
 “ jefty ; with provifions, nevertheless,
 “ that the care of his Majesty’s royal
 “ perfon, and the management of his
 “ Majesty’s houfehold, and the direc-
 “ tion and appointment of the officers
 “ and fervants therein, fhould be in the
 “ Queen, under fuch regulations as
 “ may be thought neceffary.—That the
 “ power

“ power to be exercised by your Royal
 “ Highness should not extend to the
 “ granting the real or personal property
 “ of the King (except as far as relates
 “ to the renewal of leases), to the grant-
 “ ing any office in reversion, or to the
 “ granting, for any other term than
 “ during his Majesty’s pleasure, any
 “ pension, or any office whatever, ex-
 “ cept such as must by law be granted
 “ for life, or during good behaviour,
 “ nor to the granting any rank or dig-
 “ nity of the peerage of this realm, to
 “ any person, except his Majesty’s issue
 “ who shall have attained the age of
 “ twenty-one years. These are the
 “ principal points which have occurred
 “ to his Majesty’s Ministers.

“ I beg leave to add, that their ideas
 “ are formed on the supposition that his
 “ Majesty’s illness is only temporary,
 “ and

“ and may be of no long duration,
 “ It may be difficult to fix before hand
 “ the precise period for which these
 “ provisions ought to last; but if unfor-
 “ tunately his Majesty’s recovery should
 “ be protracted to a more distant pe-
 “ riod, than there is reason at present to
 “ imagine, it will be open hereafter
 “ to the wisdom of Parliament, to re-
 “ consider these provisions, whenever
 “ the circumstances appear to call
 “ for it.

“ If your Royal Highness should be
 “ pleased to require any further expla-
 “ nation on the subject, and should con-
 “ descend to signify your orders, that I
 “ should have the honour of attending
 “ your Royal Highness for that purpose,
 “ or to intimate any other mode in
 “ which your Royal Highness may wish
 “ to receive such explanation, I shall
 “ respect-

“ respectfully wait your Royal High-
“ nefs’s commands,

“ I have the honour to be,

“ With the utmost deference and
“ submission,

“ S I R,

“ Your ROYAL HIGHNESS’S

“ Most dutiful

“ And devoted servant,

“ W. PITT.”

Downing-Street.

Tuesday Night, Dec, 30, 1788.

HIS

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S
A N S W E R.

“ THE PRINCE of WALES learns
“ from Mr. Pitt, that the proceedings
“ in Parliament are now in a train which
“ enables Mr. Pitt, according to the in-
“ timation in his former letter, to com-
“ municate to the Prince the outlines
“ of the plan which his Majesty's Con-
“ fidential Servants conceive proper to
“ be proposed in the present circum-
“ stances.

“ Concerning

“ Concerning the steps already taken
 “ by Mr. Pitt, the Prince is silent—No-
 “ thing *done* by the two Houses of Par-
 “ liament can be a proper subject of his
 “ animadversion ; but when previously
 “ to any discussion in Parliament, the
 “ outlines of a scheme of government
 “ are sent for his consideration, in which
 “ it is proposed that he shall be perso-
 “ nally and principally concerned, and
 “ by which the royal authority, and the
 “ public welfare, may be deeply affect-
 “ ed, the Prince would be justifiable
 “ were he to with-hold an explicit de-
 “ claration of his sentiments. This si-
 “ lence might be construed into a pre-
 “ vious approbation of a plan, the ac-
 “ complishment of which every motive
 “ of duty to his Father and Sovereign,
 “ as well as of regard for the public
 G “ interest,

“ interest, obliges him to consider as in-
 “ jurious to him. In the state of deep
 “ distress, in which the Prince and the
 “ whole Royal Family were involved, by
 “ the heavy calamity which has fallen
 “ upon the King, and at a moment when
 “ government, deprived of its chief ener-
 “ gy and support, seemed peculiarly to
 “ need the cordial and united aid of all de-
 “ scriptions of good subjects, it was not
 “ expected by the Prince, that a plan
 “ should be offered to his consideration,
 “ by which government was to be ren-
 “ dered difficult, if not impracticable,
 “ in the hands of any person intended to
 “ represent the King’s authority,—
 “ much less ¹⁷² the hands of his eldest son;
 “ the Heir Apparent of his kingdoms,
 “ and the person most bound to the
 “ maintenance of his Majesty’s just pre-
 “ rogatives

“ rogatives and authority, as well as most
 “ interested in the happiness, the prof-
 “ perity, and the glory of the people !

“ The Prince forbears to remark on
 “ the several parts of the sketch of the
 “ plan laid before him ; he apprehends
 “ it must have been formed with suffi-
 “ cient deliberation to preclude the
 “ probability of any argument of his
 “ producing an alteration of sentiment
 “ in the projectors of it. But he
 “ trusts with confidence to the wisdom
 “ and justice of Parliament, when the
 “ whole of the subject, and the cir-
 “ cumstances connected with it, shall
 “ come under their deliberation.

“ He observes therefore only gene-
 “ rally on the heads communicated by
 “ Mr. Pitt, and it is with deep regret
 “ the Prince makes the observation, that
 “ he

“ he sees, in the contents of that paper,
 “ a project for producing weakness,
 “ disorder, and insecurity in every
 “ branch of the administration of af-
 “ fairs— A project for dividing the
 “ Royal Family from each other; for
 “ separating the Court from the State,
 “ and thereby disjoining Government
 “ from its natural and accustomed sup-
 “ port. A scheme disconnecting the
 “ authority to command service from
 “ the power of animating it by re-
 “ ward; and for allotting to the Prince
 “ all the invidious duties of Govern-
 “ ment, without the means of softening
 “ them to the public, by any one act
 “ of grace, favour, or benignity.

“ The Prince’s feelings on contem-
 “ plating this plan, are also rendered
 “ still more painful to him, by ob-
 “ serving

“ serving that it is not founded on any
 “ general principle, but is calculated to
 “ infuse jealousies and distrust (wholly
 “ groundless he trusts) in that quarter,
 “ whose confidence it will ever be the
 “ first pride of his life to merit and
 “ obtain. With regard to the motive
 “ and object of the Limitations and Re-
 “ strictions proposed, the Prince can
 “ have but little to observe. No light
 “ or information is afforded him by his
 “ Majesty’s Ministers on those points.
 “ They have informed him *what* the
 “ powers are, which they mean to
 “ *refuse* him, not *why* they are *with-*
 “ *held*.

“ The Prince, however, holding as
 “ he does, that it is an undoubted and
 “ fundamental principle of this consti-
 “ tution, that the powers and preroga-
 “ tives of the Crown are vested there,

“ as

“ as a trust for the benefit of the people,
 “ and that they are sacred only as they
 “ are necessary to the preservation of that
 “ power and balance of the constitution,
 “ which experience has proved to be
 “ the true security of the liberty of the
 “ subject, must be allowed to observe,
 “ that the plea of public utility ought
 “ to be strong, manifest, and urgent,
 “ which calls for the extinction or sus-
 “ pension of any one of those essential
 “ rights in the supreme power or its
 “ representative ; or which can justify
 “ the Prince in consenting, that in his
 “ person, an experiment shall be made
 “ to ascertain with how small a portion
 “ of the kingly power, the executive
 “ government of this country may be
 “ carried on.

“ The Prince has only to add, that
 “ if security for his Majesty’s re-
 “ possessing

“ possessing his rightful government,
“ whenever it shall please Providence
“ in bounty to this country, to remove
“ the calamity with which he is af-
“ flicted, be any part of the object of
“ this plan, the Prince has only to be
“ convinced, that any measure is ne-
“ cessary, or even conducive to that
“ end, to be the first to urge it as the
“ preliminary and permanent considera-
“ tion of any settlement in which he
“ could consent to share.

“ If attention to what it is presumed
“ must be his Majesty's feelings and
“ wishes on the happy day of his reco-
“ very be the object, the Prince ex-
“ presses his firm conviction, that no
“ event would be more repugnant to
“ the feelings of his Royal Father, than
“ the knowledge that the government
“ of his Son and representative had ex-
“ hibited

"hibited the sovereign power of the
 "realm in a state of degradation, of
 "curtailed authority, and diminished
 "energy,—a state, hurtful in practice
 "to the prosperity and good govern-
 "ment of his people, and injurious in
 "its precedent to the ^{security} ~~society~~ of the mo-
 "narch, and the rights of his family.

"Upon that part of the plan which
 "regards the King's real and personal
 "property, the Prince feels himself
 "compelled to remark, that it was not
 "necessary for Mr. Pitt, nor yet pro-
 "per to suggest to the Prince the re-
 "straint he proposes against the Prince's
 "granting away the King's real or
 "personal property.

"The Prince does not conceive,
 "that, during the King's life, he is,
 "by law, entitled to make any such
 "grant; and he is sure that he has
 "never

“ never shewn the smallest inclination
 “ to possess any such power. But it
 “ remains with Mr. Pitt to consider
 “ the eventual interests of the Royal
 “ Family, and to provide a proper and
 “ natural security against the misma-
 “ nagement of them in others.

“ The Prince has discharged an in-
 “ dispensible duty in thus giving his
 “ free opinion on the plan submitted
 “ to his consideration.

“ This conviction of the evils which
 “ may arise to the King’s interests, to
 “ the peace and happiness of the
 “ Royal Family, and to the safety and
 “ welfare of the nation, from the go-
 “ vernment of the country remaining
 “ longer in its present maimed and de-
 “ bilitated state, outweighs, in the
 “ Prince’s mind, every other consi-
 “ deration, and will determine him

“ to undertake the painful trust im-
“ posed upon him by the present
“ melancholy necessity (which of all
“ the King’s subjects he deplors
“ the most) in full confidence, that the
“ affection and loyalty to the King, the
“ experienced attachment to the House
“ of Brunswick, and the generosity
“ which has always distinguished this
“ nation, will carry him through the
“ many difficulties, inseparable from
“ this most critical situation, with com-
“ fort to himself, with honour to the
“ King, and with advantage to the
“ public.”

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